

The Sun.
11 Abree for All.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.
Advertisements for various theaters and performances, including the Grand Opera House, the New York Theatre, and the Grand National Theatre.

For President:
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

Issues for the Campaigns.
I. One term of office for the President, and no more; the Constitution to be amended to secure this reform.
II. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punishment of present-taking and bribe-taking as well as of public robbery.
III. Universal suffrage and restoration of political rights to all persons concerned in the late rebellion.
IV. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appointments to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country and perpetuating unworthy men in high places; and so that the President cannot appoint his own relatives or those of his wife to any office whatever.
V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the number of revenue officers and the expenses of collecting duties and taxes; free salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all the necessities of life, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluous internal taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distilled spirits as the subjects of tax.
VI. Legislation to prevent the levy of blackmail upon clerics and other public officers for party political purposes, and for the summary punishment of those who demand and those who pay such contributions.

What Wonder?
The sudden departure of Gen. SICKLES, United States Minister to Madrid, from his post at such a time as the present, has excited much surprise and comment both as to the cause and the consequences of the step.
The fact probably is that he has been dismissed by the Spanish Government, because it chose to do so, as it has dismissed our citizens and our Consuls from Cuba.
The consequence will probably be that we shall send another Minister to Spain and pocket the affront, as we sent another Consul to Santiago de Cuba.

What else can be expected from the Washington file of ROBERTS, FISH, SIDNEY WEBSTER & CO., in which President GRANT is only a sleeping partner?

Spain Drops the Mask.
At sundry times since the outbreak of the Cuban revolution Spain has endeavored to persuade the outside world that the brutal system of outrage and extermination which her satraps in the island have waged for the suppression of the war of independence, was contrary to the wishes and orders of the Government of the mother country.

She has aimed at persuading foreign Governments that she deplored the atrocities committed in her name by her representatives, and that she was powerless to repress them. Thousands of facts daily belie all such hypocritical assertions, and THE SUN has frequently proved Spain's responsibility for and complicity in the vandalism she feigns to regret. And now the Havana press, including the official papers in which the edicts of the home Government are promulgated, openly advocate the extermination of the Cuban race and the forfeiture to the crown of all property held by Cubans.

Proclamation in the Spanish army in Cuba is obtained only by deeds of surpassing brutality. Gen. GONZALEZ BOET was proved guilty by court-martial of repeated robberies and cold-blooded murders. He was acquitted, because his counsel threatened to prove that the same officer had been in compliance with orders from his superiors, and he is now in a position where he forcibly may have a broader sweep. Col. CASAZU, strangled with his own hands a defenceless old man sixty years of age because he refused to ransom himself for fifty thousand dollars, and he is forthwith sent by VALMASEDA to execute, without even the form of a trial, the whole Council of Jiguani. Col. ACOSTA Y ALVARO is promoted to be a Brigadier because he witnesses, with a smile on his lips, the assassination by his men at Lazaro of two defenceless Cuban ladies and their four children, comprising the whole family. Capt. JOSE DOMINGUEZ, in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, invites some brother officers to break fast upon the ears and tongue of a Cuban prisoner whom he had executed the day before, and after being sentenced to death for the crime he is pardoned by the King of Spain and restored to his command. DURANTE, a noted highwayman, arrests and shoots every one who refuses to pay a ransom. DIZANONA spends a week in Pinar del Rio and executes twelve people.

Reverend nuns have been showered by the King of Spain on all, high and low, in the Spanish army in Cuba, exactly in proportion to the fatality evinced by them. Count VALMASEDA was appointed Captain-General of the island solely by reason of a decree of his which had been universally stigmatised as a disgrace to the civilization of the race.

But not only does the King of Spain reward the acts of cruelty and brutality which he pretends to regret, but he disgraces all who refuse to assist in the extermination of the Cubans. We publish in another column the history of the degradation of a Spanish officer by royal order, for declining to be an accomplice in the cold-blooded murders of which Cuba for three years has been the field.

Should the Spanish Minister LOPEZ RON dare to deny the authenticity of the

documents from which the history of Captain MARTIN FRAILLE is compiled, or to persuade his colleague, Mr. FISH, that the facts are not as stated by us, we shall be glad to allow President GRANT to inspect the originals.

Sitting the Official Figures.
The complete official returns give the Republican State ticket outside of New York City 48,092 majority. The total official majority of the Republican candidates for Senators outside of the city is 69,921. Thus SCHURMER and his associates ran 12,929 votes below the real Republican ticket. It is perhaps needless to add that THE SUN steadily and heartily supported the Democratic State ticket.

No Danger of It.
GRANT'S objection in Washington is honestly concerned at the character of the present Legislature now in session in Georgia, and express the fear that all traces of the moderate Republican legislation of the past two years will be blotted out by its action. A few facts gathered from the reports of the Treasurer of Georgia for 1869 and 1870 will serve to give the public a correct idea of the style of legislation which GRANT, DELANO & Co. regard as moderate and Republican.

On the 31st of December, 1869, the estimated total receipts from all sources for the ensuing year were placed by the Treasurer of Georgia at \$1,345,000; and the necessary and usual disbursements for the same year, at \$500,000, which would leave a balance to be applied for the payment of the interest and the reduction of the public debt of \$845,000. This was a very encouraging prospect. At the end of the year 1870, however, it was found that, instead of these hopes being realized, under the moderate and Republican administration of Gov. BULLOCK the ordinary expenses of the Government had been run up to \$975,000, besides a large debt incurred against the State Road; that State bonds to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000 had been illegally issued by the Governor, and that bills had been passed granting aid to thirty-two railroads, through which the endorsement of the State was pledged to the amount of \$300,000 more. After stating these facts, the Treasurer very prudently asked to be excused from venturing on any estimate of the expenses for 1871.

It is probable that the present Legislature will feel very happy if they could blot out all traces of the legislation of the past two years; but the distinguished gentlemen who have had the control of the State government during that time have placed it entirely out of their power to do so. The traces of that legislation will be manifested in Georgia in a long way to come—taxation imposed upon the people to enrich a horde of the most rapacious and unscrupulous plunderers who ever preyed upon a defenceless community.

The Atrocities of the Spanish Volunteers.
The excitement in Havana appears to have originated in the frolic of a few foolish boys. The despatch printed yesterday passed under the supervision of the Spanish Censor. It declares that a number of medical students scaled the walls of the cemetery on Thursday last, and attempted to demolish the grave of CASTANON, late editor of the *Voz de Cuba*. CASTANON, who will be remembered, was killed in Key West last year.

The volunteers rushed to arms, and demanded the blood of the students. Acting Capt. GIM. CRESPO, probably fearing that they might take his life, hurriedly tried to get the students to disperse. A majority of the members of the court were Captains in the volunteer regiments. All the lads were found guilty. Eight were sentenced to die, and thirty-nine were sentenced to four and six years imprisonment respectively. The eight thoughtless students were shot yesterday afternoon. Such is the substance of the Spanish despatch.

The cemetery of Havana is ecclesiastical property, and is under the control of the Bishop. It is a short distance outside the walls of the city. It contains no graves, but is surrounded by a hollow wall ten feet high and twelve feet thick. This wall is filled with niches or ovens. Two coffins of the dead are deposited in these receptacles. They are then sealed with marble slabs, on which are inscribed the names of the dead. The cemetery is dotted with these ovens, and resembles the cemeteries of New Orleans. From time immemorial the Bishop of Havana has given the junior class of the medical college permission to collect bones in this cemetery. These bones have been used in the study of osteology. It is probable that the students, whose thoughtlessness cost them their lives, were gathering bones near the cell that contained the body of Castanone. One of them may have written over the marble slab some complimentary words to the memory of the dead man, or a brick may have been carelessly knocked from its place. The declaration that the boys were deliberately demolishing CASTANON's tomb comes from the lips of Spaniards, and this fact alone is the clearest evidence of its falsity.

The shooting of these thoughtless lads is a fair example of the cowardly brutality of the Spanish volunteers who rule Havana.

The Republican Party.
There are now two parties in the country claiming the title of Republican. One is the real Republican party; the other the party of the *despotic* Republicans. At the head of one is Dr. GUELLER, who founded the party in 1854, and has been its ablest leader in the press. At the head of the other is Gen. GRANT, who never voted a Republican ticket until he voted for himself for President, and who in 1866, when the real Republicans rallied for their principles with FREMONT as their leader, voted for BUCHANAN and the pro-slavery Democracy.

Great efforts have been made to compel Dr. GUELLER to abandon the old Republican party and transfer himself to be carried over into the GRANT party. Up to the present time these efforts have met with no success; and Dr. GUELLER is hated by GRANT's officeholders with the most cordial malignity.

on account of treason committed in the war of the rebellion?
Miss CHAPMAN (pronounced Craak), the lady to whom Gen. D. E. SICKLES was married on Monday in Madrid, is twenty-two years of age. She was born in Spain, speaks English very imperfectly, and is represented as very beautiful and accomplished, but not wealthy. Her father is Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Andalusia. The family is of Irish descent, has long been settled in Spain, and occupies an enviable social position. Miss CHAPMAN was an intimate friend of Gen. SICKLES's daughter, and accompanied her as companion in a recent tour in Europe.

At a recent meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Troy, Mr. T. G. SWINN of Philadelphia gave some interesting information relating to the newly discovered block of coal in Indiana, which is considered to be of peculiar value to the Western farmers, as it will melt iron ores without coking and can be used raw as it comes from the mines. The extent of the block coal field has been definitely determined. The northern limit is in Warren county, the boundary of the coal basin, and it extends through the State of Indiana southward to the Ohio river. In width the block coal region extends from three to ten miles. In many respects this coal resembles the Scotch coal; it is free burning, contains a small amount of white ash, is remarkably free from sulphur, has a splint fracture, and emits a dull ringing sound when struck with the hammer. The beds are traversed by narrow fissures crossed at right angles by other, separating the strata in such a way that the coal may be mined in large blocks the whole depth of the bed. It never cracks or runs through, and it is this characteristic which gives to the block coal its peculiar value as a fuel for smelting iron ores. It has sufficient bitumen in the form of greasy matter to render it highly inflammable; but the blocks retain their shape until burnt to ash in such a manner as to admit the ready passage of the blast and flame through the entire mass of fuel, ore, and flux, which the Pittsburgh coal will not do. It is found in veins of from three feet eight inches to five feet four inches thick, many of them above water level, and others at a moderate depth. They can all be mined without the use of powder. The vein iron made at the Clay County Blast Furnace by the use of block coal as a fuel commands at the furnace from two to three dollars more a ton than the same grade of pig iron made in Kentucky and Ohio from other coal will command in Indianapolis.

We feel ourselves authorized to state that the American Club is not so powerful a social institution as it used to be.

Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says that a great deal of unnecessary fuss has been made about President GRANT's son going to Europe. Mr. TOWNSEND does not seem to be aware that in order to send his son to Europe President GRANT has deliberately broken the law of the land, which provides that "no subaltern officer shall leave any leave of absence until he shall have served at least two years with the company which he may be attached." The fact that a young man goes to Europe on a pleasure excursion is of little account; but when the President of the United States deliberately breaks the law in order to confer upon his son a special favor which no other subaltern officer of the army would be allowed to receive, the matter ceases to be unimportant. If the President will oblige it, he will be required to obey it.

Upbraid to the Grant Officeholders.
The idea that the Democrats will not run any candidate for the Presidency, but will give their support to the candidate of the National Reformers.

Canada is avenged for the Fenian invasions, for the theft which bears her name, and is a native of her soil has spread over the Western States to such an extent that it threatens to possess the possession of a vast extent of territory to the exclusion of all useful vegetation. In the single county of La Salle, in Illinois, there are over two thousand acres of this noxious weed, and the Illinois Legislature, on the very first day of its session, considered a bill for the prevention of its further spread in that State. As the Canada thistle will grow anywhere, in a severe drought as well as in wet weather, and refuses to be exterminated by any ordinary means, while a single blossom produces seed sufficient to sow an acre, and each seed is provided with wings for flight upon the slightest breeze, it is doubtful if the most stringent legislation will be sufficient to effectually hinder its encroachments upon American soil.

Mr. JOHN NENNINGER, who was lately exiled from Havana by the volunteers on suspicion of sympathy with the revolution, has arrived in this city. As a native-born American citizen, unconvicted of any crime, his sentence appears to be a *non sequitur*. He is sentenced to go to the island and to reside in Spain. Consequently he is in this city only to transfer his ultimate destination. He is a large holder of plantations in Cuba, and has left his wife in Havana to take care of it. So that she volunteers Spain ample security for Mr. NENNINGER's compliance with his share of the bargain.

In view of the shameful manner in which our Administration has, for three years, abandoned Americans and their property in Cuba, perhaps Mr. NENNINGER is judicious in his compliance with the orders of the volunteers. But the fact is glaring to American pride for that.

We are somewhat solicitous to see what course will be pursued in regard to the approaching holidays by the men of the Mercantile Library, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other kindred institutions founded for the benefit of the youth of the city. It is well known that the temptations which at all times beset the young in our cities are greatly increased at such times as Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's, and there is then especially a need for the employment of every means for their preservation. Yet by a most unacceptable fatality, the institutions we have named have generally been in the practice of closing their doors on those days of leisure, and of driving the class whose welfare they profess to seek into the streets or into the haunts of dissipation.

We hope to see a wiser and more judicious course pursued from this time forth.

A pious missionary named V. has hit upon a happy expedient to save this country from the curse of idleness and dissipation. While admitting that we have no right to make laws to prevent any peaceable man from coming to our land, the reverend gentleman contends that we can legally prohibit the exportation of idleness, and that by making a law to that effect, and by sending a large number of missionaries to the land of the idle, we can prevent the exportation of idleness from our land.

On Thanksgiving Day at Mr. N. G. GARDEN announced a special extra edition of the "American Cousin" will be performed, with Mr. SOTER in the great part of *Lord Dunsany*. Those who are in search of real amusement, or wish to see a play of the highest quality, cannot do better than visit Nibbles.

The Great Snow Storm on the Plains.
SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27.—A furious snow storm is raging here to-day. The cravans are supposed to be entirely blocked. No communication has been had since yesterday morning. At Little Cottonwood the snow on a level is about six feet deep, and the storm continues. The residents of Alta City have to dig their way in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are covered in snow. A young Mr. J. was buried in a snow slide on Wednesday last, near the mouth of the Cottonwood river. The body was dug out by miners and buried on Thursday morning. Several of the miners, while at work for the day, were caught in slides and escaped with serious injuries.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPION INVITED TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.
A New Excitement for the Experts in Billiards—Three Games for the Championship of Both Hemispheres—Griffith Dion's Perseverance—Correspondence with Cook.

As is well known, Cynille Dion is the champion billiardist of this country, having earned this title by successively defeating all the "crack" players on the continent from Rotterdam downward. His last opponent in a championship match was Frank Parker of Chicago, whom he defeated in Buffalo with a score of 100 to 80. He has since then been in the United States, and is now in New York, where he is waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

THE MAN FOR CYNILLE DION'S CUE.
7 NEWTON TERRACE, LONDON, W., Nov. 15, 1871.
DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing to you to inform you that I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure that you will be glad to hear from me. I am now in London, and I am waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

THE CHANCE FOR BOTH.
12 NEWTON TERRACE, LONDON, W., Oct. 15, 1871.
DEAR SIR: I received your letter and am much obliged for the information you have given me. You say that you are now in London, and I am sure that you will be glad to hear from me. I am now in London, and I am waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

AN EXTRA INDUCEMENT.
If you will think the French game is willing to play on any day, I will be glad to play with you. I am now in London, and I am waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

COOK'S ANSWER AWAITED.
This offer is certainly a very fair one, and it is likely that it will be accepted. I am now in London, and I am waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

COOK'S ANSWERING REPLY.
It may be interesting to the uninitiated to know that Cook is only 23 years of age. But though young, he is a wonderful player, and he has already won many prizes. I am now in London, and I am waiting for a challenge. Cynille himself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that no one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can defeat any player in the world. He is now waiting for a challenge.

SCHENCK AS AN INITIATOR OF GRANT.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—In Administration circles the conduct of Mr. Schenck, in leading the use of his present official distinction and the influence derived from his position as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, to build a mining stock on the Pacific Railroad, has been a subject of much interest. It is now known that Mr. Schenck has been in the habit of visiting the Pacific Railroad, and that he has been in the habit of visiting the Pacific Railroad, and that he has been in the habit of visiting the Pacific Railroad.

THE CHICAGO FIRE INVESTIGATION.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—During the investigation to-day into the origin of the fire which devastated the old part of the Court House was interrupted by a heavy rain, which was so severe that it was necessary to suspend the proceedings. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

AN OLD AMERICAN DIED REVERED IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, Nov. 28.—A telegraphic despatch was recently received from New York, announcing the death of an old American, who had been in England for many years. He was a man of great distinction, and he had been a member of the American Consulate in London.

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THE POLICE CAPTAINS' TRIALS.
Cameron's Apprehensions of the Assassination of the President—The Trouble that they Made for the Police.

Before Judge Bosworth, and Commissioners Barr, Smith, and Manierre (yesterday, Capt. John Cameron and Henry Burdon were called to trial. The charges against both were related at length in yesterday's issue. Capt. Burdon had offered the services of his men to the police, and he had been in the habit of visiting the police, and that he had been in the habit of visiting the police.

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AT LAST THE SPIRITS DOING SOMETHING USEFUL.

A Marvellous Cure in Maine's Chief City—Curious Phenomena in the Sick Room. On the 24th of March last, Mr. N. M. Woodman, a prominent member of Portland, Me., fell ill with the scurvy, and his condition was such that he was unable to move, and he was in a state of great distress. He was in a state of great distress, and he was in a state of great distress.

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